tinue many shedding of blood; went out at the request of Brown, to use influence for that purpose.

James Bellis sworn—Was at the Galt House with Chambers on Monday evening; Chambers first, and I saw the man lying who is he shot; did not know the man; suppose it was Stevens; did not see any one with him when shot; Stevens was shot before Captain Botts company reached the Galt House.

Mr. Green stated to the Court that he desired to bring out testimony relative to the shooting of Thompson, one of the insurgents, in the bridge, but the State objected to it unless Brown had a knowledge of that shooting.

Mr. Hunter said there was a deal of testimony about Brown's forbearance and not shooting citizens, that had no more to do with this case than the dead languages. If he understood the off r, it was to show that one of these men, named Thompson, a prisoner, was despatched after Brown's death. The circumstances of the deed might be seen as he himself might not at all approve. He did not know how that might be, but he desired to avoid any investigation that might be used. Not that it was so designed by the respectable counsel employed in the case, because he thought the object of the prisoner in getting at it was for out-door effect and influence.

Mr. Boyd observed that they had already proved fours hours after that communication were held between the parties.

The Court thought those facts admissable as evidence.

Mr. Hunter, the witness, was called:—After Mr. Buckham, who was my grand uncle, was shot, I was much exasperated, and started with Mr. Chambers to the room where the second Thompson was confined, with the purpose of shooting him. We found several persons in the room, and had evelled our guns at him, when Mr. Fowler's sister threw herself before him and begged us to leave him to the law; we then caught hold of him, and dragged him out by the throat, he saying the gh, "you may take my life, eighty thousand millions will rise up to avenge me, and carry out my purpose of giving liberty to the slaves." We carried him out to the bridge, and two of us levelling our guns in this moment of wild exasperation, fired, and before he fell, a dozen or more balls were buried in him; we then throw his body off the trussel work, and returned to the bridge to bring out the prisoner Stevens and serve him in the same way; we found him suffering from his wounds, and probably dying.

Several witnesses for the defence was called, but not answering to their names, Brown rose, and in an excited manner declared that he saw no prospect of having a fair trial; that the witnesses he requested to have present had not been subpoenaed; that he had no counsel on whom he could rely, and that if there was any intention to give him a fair trial, he asked for sufficient delay to enable him to get such counsel as he desired.

His counsel, Mr. Botts, Mr. Green, and Mr. Hoyt, added their request to that of Mr. Brown, stating that a little delay could do no harm. Mr. Hunter opposed the motion, arguing that unless the prisoner could show that the testimony of the absent witnesses was material, the Court would not be authorized in allowing the case to stop.

At this point Messrs. Botts and Green declared that they wished to withdraw from the conduct of the suit, as Brown had thus publicly declared his want of confidence in them. The Court finally decided that it would not compel the gentlemen to remain on the case, and accordingly granted the desired postponement, and adjourned at six o'clock.

The town is greatly excited. The guard has been increased.

The conduct of Brown is generally regarded as a trick.

FOURTH DAY.

Charlestown, Va., Oct. 29.—The Court met at ten o'clock. The Judge announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay for a few minutes, to enable them to have an interview with the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time

Soon afterwards Brown was brought in, and took his usual recumbent position in bed.

Samuel Chilton, of Washington city, appeared as additional counsel for the prisoner, and was qualified

Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio, was introduced to the Court as counsel for the prisoner, and qualified.

Mr. Chilton though it due to himself to make an explanatory statement before the trial proceeded.—Yesterday he was very unexpectedly called upon to come here, and aid in the defence of the prisoner. Knowing from the newspapers that the trial was in progress, he took time to consider and consult his friends as to the propriety of accepting the proposition. He would have had no hesitation if he had been spoken to in time, but his friends advised him to come, and he did so with the expectation of merely assisting the gentlemen already conducting the defence. Upon reaching here, he found that they had withdrawn from the case, and he then hesitated about undertaking it; but upon consultation with the prisoner and his friends here, they insisted he should do so, and he would do the best he could, not feeling at liberty under the circumstances to refuse. These circumstances, however, would render it impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not having had time to read the indictment or examination given. He made no motion for delay; this was a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Court, and if the Judge thought proper to refuse to grant the delay prayed, he would be done under a sense of duty. These extraordinary circumstances would also render it impossible for his associate, Mr Griswold, to discharge his full duty as counsel. A short delay of a few hours, if the Court thought proper to grant it, would enable them to make some preparation.

The Court decided that the trial must go on. No more delays could be granted.

Mr. Hoyt objected to the receiving as evidence of the letter of Gerrit Smith, her before published; also to the autobiography of Brown, written by himself, and both were withdrawn.

Several witnesses were then examined by Mr. Hoyt, and cross-examined by the prisoner, lying on his bed, wrapped up in a blanket. The testimony was mainly relative to Brown's kind treatment of his prisoners.

At one o'clock a recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session several witnesses for the prisoner were examined, all proving that Brown had treated his prisoners with humanity, and frequently expressed his regret that blood should have been shed by him in self-defence.

The defence closed their testimony at about four o'clock, and the State desired to give the case to the jury without argument.

Capt Brown insisted that his counsel should argue the case, and, after the opening speech for the State, the Court adjourned to Monday morning, when the counsel for the prisoner will proceed.

Verdict of Guilty against Brown.

FIFTH DAY.

Much interest was manifested in the proceedings to-day, and the Court House and its approaches was densely crowded. Mr. Griswald made the opening speech for the defence, followed on the same side by Mr. Chilton. Mr. Hunter made the closing speech for the prosecution. The evidence on both sides was closely examined, and every point of law which could be made to bear upon the case was stoutly argued.

The Court instructed the jury that they must be satisfied that the offence was committed in Jefferson county, in order to convict. The jury was out about half an hour when they came in with a verdict, finding him guilty of treason, advising and conspiring with slaves to rebel, and murder in the first degree. Brown received the verdict quietly. There was no demonstration of any kind.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—The overland mail which left San Francisco on the 7th, has arrived. Business had improved somewhat. A shock of an earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 5th.

Fire in Newark.

Newark, Oct. 28.—Two large factories at the Chadwick Patent Leather Company, and 8 large dwelling houses located on South Bridge street were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, over $30,000. The loss by Chadwick & Co, amounted to $25,000, of which, $20,000 are insured. Loss of John H. Starbins, $3,000; insured, $2,500; E. Halsey, $1,000; insured, $600; and other smaller losses. The total amount of insurance is $23,000, wholly in New York offices. This is the third time that the Chadwick Company has suffered losses by fire in 3 years.

The insurance in New York offices is as follows:—Metropolitan, $3,000; Excelsior, $3,000; Commercial, $5,000; Artisans, $3,000; Mercantile, $600, besides a limited amount elsewhere. Lewis Mark and Walter Hopper, workmen in the Chadwick factory, were severely burned, it is feared, fatally.

Arrest of a Fugitive Slave.

Columbus, O., Oct. 29.—John Tyler, a fugitive slave, who escaped from Campbell county, Va., in 1854, was arrested here yesterday, and brought before Commissioner Newhall, who remanded him to his owners. He was then taken to Covington.

Burning of the Michigan State Normal School.

Ypsilanti, Oct. 29.—The State Normal School building, with two libraries, furniture and the laboratory, were consumed by fire last night. Loss $25,000; insured for $10,000.

Funeral of Judge Mason.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30.—The funeral of Hon. John Y. Mason was very imposing. There was a military escort, and an immense concourse of citizens. The remains were buried in Hollywood, near those of ex-President Monroe.

Fire in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30.—The extensive planing mill of J. & C. Gibson has been totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $25,000.

Fires in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 30.—Portions of three squares in the Third District of this city were burned last night. Seventy-four poor families were burned out; loss $100,000.

A large fire is raging this afternoon at the corner of Poydras and Levee streets.

Republican Paper Mobbed in Kentucky.

Newport, Oct. 29.—The Kentucky *Free South*, a paper of Republican proclivities, was mobbed last night, and its "forms" scattered in the street.

Fatal Affray in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 30.—J. Marshal Hanna, reporter of the Baltimore *Sun*, whilst in the fire alarm telegraph office to-night, got into a difficulty with parties present, drew a pistol, and shot Mr. L. McPhail, President of the second branch of the City Council, and at present acting-Mayor of the city, during the sickness of Mayor Swann. The ball took effect in the thigh and produced a serious wound, which will probably cause Mr. McPhail's death.

Visit to the Harper's Ferry Insurrectionists.

Charlestown, Oct. 30.—This evening, at four o'clock, the United Guards of Frederick City, under the command of Capt. Sheets, reached here from Harper's Ferry. They requested to be allowed to see the prisoners, and were admitted by authority of Judge Parker, going in by squads. They first visited the cell of Brown and Stevens. Brown was in good spirits. He rose from his couch and took his visitors by the hand, remarking, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you." In reply to their questions, he said he was still suffering some pain about the left kidney. He said he was treated with all humanity, and bore testimony to the efficiency of the volunteer soldiers. He thanked Sheets for the manly and truthful manner in which he had testified, and said he would always remember him for his many noble traits of character. During the conversation, Brown occasionally played with the little children of the jailor, who were present. He remarked that he had fought on the frontiers in 1812, and that, during all his life, he had endured hardships and knew how to bear them.

The Captured Insurgent at Carlisle.

Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 29.—The prisoner in jail here, for whom a requisition was made by the Governor of Virginia as Albert Hazlet, was before the Judge to-day, upon a writ of habeas corpus.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed his discharge on the ground that his name was Wm. Harrison. Several residents of Harper's Ferry were examined, and testified positively that the prisoner was one of the invaders. They had conversed with him and recognized him. Mr Cornelius said he saw the flash of his rifle when in the act of shooting a citizen. No one of the witnesses knew his name

The Court took the ground that the requisition is legally and formally right, but there is no evidence that we have any man in our custody named Hazlet, whom we can deliver on this requisition. We are satisfied that a monstrous crime has been committed, and that the prisoner was there and participated, and therefore recommit him to await a requisition from the Governor of Virginia

Fire in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 29.—A fire broke out this morning in the rear of No. 202 Cambridge street, which destroyed six building, most of them of no great value. Robert Parkins, furniture dealer; White & Kenney, restaurant keepers; J. C. Cabe, and G. W. Learned, are among the sufferers

Boston, Oct. 30.—A sugar house, six stories high, in Lincoln street, owned and occupied by Seth Adams, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss on the stock is $80,000, and on the building and machinery $50,000. The insurance on stock is $59,500, of which the following is in New York offices:—Fulton $5,000, Humboldt $2,500, Metropolitan $5,000, Mercantile $5,000, Firemen's Fund $5,000, North American $2,500, Irving $1,000, Empire City $5,000, Excelsior $5,000; the remainder is in Boston, London and Springfield offices.

The insurance on the building is $12,000, and on the machinery is $12,000, of which the New World Company of New York has $3,000, the Manhattan of New York $3,000, and the Lafayette of Brooklyn $1,000. Very little stock was saved, not over 200 bbls. of sugar. The fire was, probably, incendiary. Two houses in Crescent Place were slightly damaged.

A fire occurred at about 4 o'clock, this afternoon, in the sixth story of Banker & Carpenter's store, Nos. 107 and 109 State street, dealers in and manufacturers of paints, etc. The entire loss is about $1,000. The building is owned by Leverett Saltonstall. The cause of the fire is unknown.

News from Mexico and Texas.

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—Advices from Pensacola announce that the Saratoga had arrived with important despatches for Senors Mata and Tejada. Letters to the Disparch from the new consul of the prisoner, requesting a delay for a few minutes, to enable them to have an interview with the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time

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Remarkable Case of Preservation of Life.

At Roxbury, Mass., on Thursday last, a man named Daniel Flynn, was employed by Mr. N. D. Conant, residing on Brooks street, to clean out a well. Flynn, after descending to the bottom, some thirty feet, attempted to climb up, and had gone about four feet when the wall on one side gave way, throwing him to the bottom, and the whole mass of rocks caved in upon him and large quantities of dirt from the sides, so that the well appeared filled with solid layers to within two or three feet of the top.—The noise of the falling stones attracted the inmates of the house, when the alarm was given, and an excited crowd soon assembled. The possibility of the buried man's escape did not occur to any one, when his voice was suddenly heard coming from thirty feet below the surface.

Some 6 or 8 men were immediately set at work throwing out the dirt and rocks, and as soon as they had got to a depth which required it, a windlass was used to facilitate the work. The voice of the man could constantly be heard imploring them to relieve him, and indicating that his position was very painful. After nine hours constant labor, the workman was reached and rescued from his perilous position.

It seems that when the wall fell, he was forced against one side of the well, and closely packed in there by the rocks and dirt, so that he could not move at all and scarcely breathe. One large rock fell against his head, inflicting a severe bruise, and others rolling against the side of his head prevented him stirring it at all during the whole long da

His legs were considerably hurt, and his body and limbs covered with bruises, but no bones were broken, and no serious injuries of any kind caused. This is one of the most remarkable escapes of the kind ever recorded.

The man owes his life entirely to the peculiar manner in which two large stones caught against each other and against the sides of the well, forming an arch over his head. But for a smaller rock which pressed against his middle, and another which held his feet, he would have been entirely free in his underground place of duress.

Slave Insurrections at the South.

The late Harper's Ferry affair has revived the recollection of previous plots to produce insurrection among the Slaves in Southern States. These plots, however, have all been easily crushed. The Charleston plot in 1822, was, like the late affair, made known to the Secretary of War:—

The ringleader of the plot bore the name of Denmark Vesey. He was a free mulatto, cunning, active, restless, and possessing a talent of influencing negroes, which he applied with great dexterity. The negroes, long indulged, held secret meetings, some of which were professedly religious, and the exhorters among them participated in them. They could be said to complain of oppression, for many of them were trusted and even petted servants in the households of their masters, carrying the keys, and enjoying the largest liberty compatible with their station; yet they devised one of the most diabolical plots of blood and murder that ever stained the annals of insurrection. The progress of their trial by a court of magistrates and freeholders was fearful, and fruitful in the disclosures. It was in evidence that the plan was to murder the masters, appropriate the desirable females to their own brutish uses, burn the city, and in the midst of the panic and conflagration, scatter the negroes in parts, and place for the Island of St. Domingo. One of the praying negroes, smitten probably by his conscience, for he had been greatly indulged in the pious and respectable family of his master, gave the clue to the conspiracy, and after a long and full trial, some thirty or forty were sentenced to death, which sentence was thoroughly carried into execution by hanging.

A more successful attempt was made in Virginia in 1831. The scene of disaster was in the county of Southampton, near the North Carolina border. One Nat Turner, a slave of Benjamin Turner, about 30 years of age, ignorant and fanatical, imagined himself a prophet, sent of God to do a great work. His grand-mother and mother had long deluded him with the notion that he was born for some extra ordinary deed, and he was weak and foolish enough to embrace the delusion. He succeeded in persuading a gang of his fellow slaves to rise upon their owners, and perpetrate an indiscriminate massacre. It was a sudden outbreak, of which none were forewarned, for which none were prepared. Suddenly, on the 21st and 22d of August, 1831, this band of desperate fellows rose upon the wifes, and commenced the massacre of men, women and children. Among the murdered were Mr. Travers' wife and three children; Mrs. Whitehead, her son, four daughters, and one grandchild; Mrs. Waller and ten children; Mrs. Williams, her husband, and their two sons; Mrs. Jacob Williams and three children, with others, masters and overseers; in all fifty-five fell, pleading for mercy from the inhuman monsters. Guns, axes and swords were the weapons used in this murderous work. The insurgent slaves had all been destroyed, or apprehended, tried and executed, with the exception of the ringleader, without revealing anything at all satisfactory, as to the motives which urged them on, and the means by which they expected to accomplish their object. All was wrapped in mystery, until Nat Turner, the leader of the gang, who succeeded in hiding himself for two months, was at length captured in a cave by one man, Benjamin Phipps, who was armed with a shot gun, and to whom Nat sullenly surrendered without offering any resistance, though armed with a sword. He appeared to anticipate his doom, and to yield to it as a matter of necessity. He was thoroughly examined, and made free confessions both of his deeds and motives, which were those of a finished fanatic. Nat was hung on the Friday after his trial, which commenced Nov. 5.

He planned the insurrection, and struck the first blow. He never complained of ill treatment from his master, but rather said he was an indulged servant. Nat talked freely of his impressions, pretending that he had been called by a secret power to some important work; that his precious abilities were so obvious to his fellow negroes, that they were in the habit of saying, "such a child could never be raised." thus feeding his vanity and stimulating his curiosity, or inflaming his ambition to effect something extraordinary. He considered himself to have learned to read and write by intuition. The time not required by his master was spent, he said, either in prayer or in making experiments in casting different things in moulds made of earth, in attempting to make paper, gunpowder and other things, which, with sufficient materials, he believed he could perfect. Nat said he was not addicted to stealing, but planned forays and depredations for other negroes, who had great confidence in his judgment; indeed, some of them believed he was under a sort of inspiration. Having discovered he was great, he thought it must appear so, and resolved to spend much time in solitude, fasting and prayer. Indeed, he seems to have gone through some much series of fanatical experiences as Mahomet himself could describe. The Spirit talked with him—he had visions of white spirits and black spirits engaged in battle—the heavens were darkened—thunder rolled along the sky—blood flowed in streams. A voice said to him, "Such is your luck; such you are called to see, and let it come rough or smooth, you must surely bear it."

In 1825, he had additional revelations, and seems to have decided himself in the grossest manner; being given up to the delusions of the devil, whom he received as "an angel of light." He said—"I sought more than ever to obtain true holiness before the great day of judgment should appear, and then I began to receive the true knowledge of faith." New unions also in the sky deluded the miserable fanatic. In 1828, the Spirit appeared wonderfully to him. The eclipse of the sun in February, 1831, was the final sign to this believer in lies. He imparted his plans to Henry, Nelson, Hark and Sam, plantation slaves, and resolved to commence the work of slaughter on the 4th of July, but their hearts failed them, and Nat fell sick with his self-wearying plots and anxieties, but in August they screwed up their desperation to the sticking point, and commenced the work, the details of which he gave with Satanic coolness. In one instance, an infant in the cradle was forgotten, after the whole family had been murdered, when they returned to the house, and put it to death. "I sometimes," said Nat, "got in sight in time to see the work of death completed, viewed the mangled bodies as they lay, in silent satisfaction, and immediately started in quest of other victims." Being hotly pursued, Nat scratched a hole under a pile of fence rails, in a field, where he concealed himself for six weeks stalking abroad a few minutes in the dead of night, to obtain water. An accident betrayed him. A dog passing by smelled the meat he had in his hole, and stole it. Two negroes, afterwards hunting with the same dog, passed near his hole, when the dog, discovering Nat, barked, and disclosed him. He absconded again, and was found in another dog-hole, which he had dug out. The fiend surrendered to the first man that came to his hole, as humbly as a spaniel. He never seemed to care for money was not profane, and drank no spirits. The excitement spread through the whole South. Fear was everywhere rife. Public vengeance threatened the whole race for the crimes of a few. Virginia almost resolved on a general emancipation.

Rescue of a Fugitive Slave.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ill., dated 20th inst., says:

A fugitive slave, belonging to Mr. Richard Phillips, of Missouri, was to day rescued by prominent Republicans of this city, from the United States Deputy Marshal for the Southern district of Illinois, in presence of Hon J. D. Caton, Chief Justice, at his chambers. The slave was brought from Union Co. before the judge on a writ of habeas corpus. J. N. Albright, Deputy Marshal, claimed to hold him under a writ issued by the U. S. Commissioner of of the Southern district of Illinois, under the fugitive Slave law. The prisoner was remanded, and just as the Judge had finished making out the order, and before he had left the room, a crowd rushed upon the Marshal, forcibly took the fugitive, and hurried him into a close carriage prepared for the occasion. The team went out of town on a run, with a crowd following, hooting and yelling. The Chief Justice, after giving his decision, made some remarks to the crowd, stating that, although its sympathies might be aroused in behalf of the prisoner, he hoped, out of respect to himself, his friends and neighbors would not attempt to violate any law, that he would regret to be made the unwilling instrument of bringing a person on a writ of habeas corpus into a place where the law could not be executed. His personal request, and the majesty of the law, were, nevertheless, alike disregarded.

Mr. Wm. McCue, the proprietor of the Nawyaug House, at Mystic Island, is now gathering a crop of peas from seed raised the past summer, and has produced potatoes of which six, placed in a line, measured four feet and three inches.

Exciting Pursuit of Horse Thieves.

On the night of the 9th inst., says the Omaha (Nebraska) *Daily Republican*, a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Barnes, pastor of the Baptist church in this city, was stolen by some of the extensive gangs of thieves that infest the Missouri slope. The next morning Mr. Thomas Sutton started west in pursuit. He obtained a sight clue, just after leaving town, from Mr. John A. Carnorton, who heard a buggy pass the bridge at Taylor's during the night. Mr. S pushed on, and by dint of hard driving and changing horses, overtook the gentleman about twelve miles this side of Columbus. He undertook to show fight, drawing a revolver on Mr. S., and commanding him to stand back; but the sight of a "fine bead," drawn along a rifle barrel, convinced him that "discretion is the better part of valor," and he accordingly dropped his weapon and surrendered.

Mr. Sutton arrived in town with his prisoner the morning after the election, and deposited him in jail. Soon after, an excited crowd gathered around the building. A committee, with Mayor Baldwin at their head, was sent, when by means of threats and persuasion at length induced Vaughan to disclose the name of one Rima, a blacksmith, as implicated in the matter. Soon after dinner, a number of citizens, headed by Sheriff Reeves, proceeded to Rima's house and commenced a search. They found two pounds of powder of the same kind as that taken from Vaughan. Buried in the cellar was a box containing a surveyor's compass, recognized by Mr. A. L. Kiser as having been taken from his office. In the meantime, a younger brother named Albert Rima, about 18 or 20 years of age, came in sight from the northward, mounted on a sorry-looking nag, carrying a gun, and bearing a shock of corn in front of him. Seeing the crowd, he began to shoot off toward the bluff; the Sheriff raised him once or twice, but instead of stopping he flung aside his rock, and urged his horse into a gallop toward the bluff, the Sheriff and the citizens pursuing.

Mr. R. fired several shots at the fugitive with his revolver, one of which wounded his horse slightly about the mouth, causing him to stumble and throw his rider as he was driving down the bluff. Rima then took to his heels across the bottom. Some Pikes Peakers were encamped at the foot of the bluff, one of whom pursued the runaway, and soon overtook him. The Rimas were passed in custody, and the crowd now proceeded to the residence of D. Rimerson, with whom Vaughan had been stopping previous to and at the time of the theft of the horse. The doctor was absent at the time but a search soon disclosed several important facts. Up stairs were two barrels of "hard bread," or "pilot bread," such as was taken from Vaughan, and recognized by Lacey & McCormick as that of the same kind as that stolen from them on the night of the 9th. In the chamber was a large quantity of soap, also recognized as of the same manufacture (Council Bluffs) as that stolen from the warehouse. In a trunk were four navy revolvers and two pairs of bullet moulds belonging to them, all recognized by Mr. Lucas as having been stolen from the Capitol in August last. Another of these pistols was found about the house, and another was taken from Vaughan.—The wounding of the horse ridden by Rima was claimed by Dr. McCormick. In fact, recognizing and claiming stolen property was the order of the day. The next place visited was that of Major Grant, just back of the Capitol. Nothing was discovered here during a long search, except a keg partly filled with powder, with the mark "L & McC."—partly effaced, also recognized by Mr. Lucas as stolen from the Capitol.—The Major said he "didn't know how it came there, as he had no use for it." In the evening Richardson returned to town and gave himself up. About nine o'clock another crowd gathered around Pioneer block, where the Rimas were confined, another committee was appointed to examine them, and sundry confessions were made, which will be more fully developed hereafter. On Thursday morning a young man working at Grant's, confessed to Mr. Lucas that he had stolen the powder and placed it under Grant's bed, and got the pistol's secreted in Richardson's house; he too was arrested. The accused parties were examined before Mayor Baldwin, and were all committed to jail on Thursday, the 13th inst., to await their trial.

These are important arrests, and developments have been made by the thieves leading to the discovery that the gang is thoroughly organized, is very large, and has carried on extensive operations in Vaughan and Rima implicated persons of prominence in this city, in Council Bluffs, and in Dakota, Washington county. Indeed, an ex-Speaker of the House of Repres ntatives of this territory; an ex-sheriff, and one or two ex-deputy sheriffs of adjoining counties, have been implicated by the men Vaughan and Rima as being members of this gang. The excitement driving the forepart of the week has been great, and it was feared at one time that the villains would be lynched by the populace and hung. But we do not think there was any ground for the apprehensions.

Vaughan is a hardened villain. There is a report in town that he had but just escaped from custody in Missouri, where he was in confinement for horse-stealing. Another report is, that he is the person who recently shot a Sheriff in that State, while endeavoring to escape. Whether there is any foundation for the reports, we are unable to say.

Hard Times among Western Preachers.

The upper Iowa Conference, which closed its session, last week, in Iowa City, we learn by the *Northwestern Methodist Advocate*, must be a hard field. Many of the preachers have labored in the face of absolute want, not merely of money, but of the necessaries of life. The "daily bread" has been wanting, and many families on the frontier have lived on hominy instead. The editor remarks:

"We have said that there were hard times in the Northwest, such as nowhere else, and so we say now. What would some of our Eastern brethern say to going to a quarterly meeting, and after coming within five miles, to be compelled to leave their horses and walk through the slush? After preaching, the class-leader says: "We have nothing to eat;" but finds that in the neighborhood a meal has been procured, and the preachers share it. Next morning, love-feast is held without bread and water, for bread there is none! The sermon is preached and the audience dismissed without the administration of the Lord's Supper, for the people can provide no bread.

In some instances, but for the small missionary appropriations, our brethren and their families would have been utterly penniless. Yet there is no flinching. Men stand true to their post. They share with their people in their poverty, and when days of abundance shall come, the people will share with them of their plenty. Some of the preachers were compelled to labor with their own hands to provide for their families.

But Methodist preachers are not alone in their sufferings. A Presbyterian missionary in one of the western States, writes to the *Central Herald*:

I have not a dollar in cash, and not a dollar's worth of provisions in the house. Of those who subscribed $200 to my support last November, I know not a man to whom I can go for a measure of meal or a pound of meat. Times have been awfully hard for six months past. Johnny-cake has been the staff of life, and almost life itself.

Pursuit of Fred. Douglass.

Uncle Sam's officers, says the Rochester *Express*, are quite numerous in this neighborhood just now. We saw in the Arcade, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Spencer, of Utica, the United States Artorney for this District, and understand that there are some half dozen Deputy Marshals from different parts of the State who are sauntering about.

We suppose Mr. Spencer's visit here was in relation to the proceedings pending before United States Commissioner Storrs, in which certain parties are charged with a violation of the Post office laws; but it is intimated that he is striking at higher game, and that his business here is nothing less than the personal direction of the efforts making to arrest Fred. Douglass on a charge of treason, and send him to Virginia for trial. If this be so, we rather guess his mission will fail of accomplishment. We presume that Fred. would have no objection to submit to the judgment of a jury of New York the amount of treason there was in the "mouthful" of which he invited "Ossawatamie Brown" to partake a year ago; but to place himself in the power of Gov. Wise and a jury of Virginia slaveholders would be to rush upon certain death with or without law.

Deputy Marshal Olmstead was seen leisurely walking up the avenue in the direction of Mr. Douglass's residence, yesterday afternoon, but we presume he did not make any important discoveries. Fred. took early lessons in dodging the sleuth hounds of oppression, and he will not place himself in the power of his pursuers until he thoroughly understands his ground.

The Rochester *Union* of this date, says:

We are assured that he (Douglass) was in Canada near the Suspension Bridge, a day or two since, and there intimated to a Rochester gentleman that he thought it was best for him to remain where he was for the present. We do not believe that any attempt will be made to take Douglass out of the State of New York, to answer for anything he may have done in relation to the late insurrection.

Underground Railway Operators

The Rochester *Express* of the 25th inst. says of the Underground Railway business:

The operators of this "institution" do not usually come to the knowledge of the public, as there is no law requiring its directors to make verified statements of the "freight and passengers" it conveys. Viewed in a financial light, the business of the road is of considerable importance. On Saturday evening last, not less than $15,000 worth of "property" passed through this city on a train of the "Underground," fairly rivaling the Central. But the most wonderful part of the story is, that in the transit across the Suspension Bridge at Niagara, the "property" suddenly metamorphosed about a dozen smart, intelligent, young and middle-aged men and women. These "chattels personal" were part of a large shipment which left Alexandria, Va., about the time of the Harper's Ferry insurrection.

Gambling in France.

The vice of gambling is gangrening the whole of French society, from the highest to the lowest, down even to the poorest labourers in the most solitary country villages. There has just taken place, at Tours, a trial in which two agricultural labourers, in connivance with the keeper of a cafe, have been convicted of keeping a clandestine gaming table, where sums to the amount of a thousand and fifteen hundred francs were nightly won and lost. The gamblers entirely consisted of labourers and workmen, some of whom had lost everything they possessed.—The culprits were condemned to a short imprisonment (the highest being two months and the lowest a week) and a slight fine.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Two Days Later Intelligence.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Changes in the French Ministry Apprehended.

Father Point, Oct. 29.—The steamship Nova Scotian which left Liverpool at 11 A. M., of the 19th inst., passed this point at 6 30 A. M. of the 29th.

The R. M. steamship Canada, from Boston and Halifax arrived at Liverpool at 2 30 P. M. of the 15th.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that on the 17th a treaty of peace was signed at Zurich between France and Austria.

Referring to the contemplated European congress, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says eleven powers will meet, viz.:—The five great powers, Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Naples, and Rome.

The London *Post* says that preliminary negotiations for a congress are only going on, it being much easier to pass a congress than to complete the necessary preliminaries. England is pledged to enter no congress unless the independence and free action of central Italy are previously understood to be guaranteed. It is understood that the question of the Lombard debt was left to the arbitration of the King of Belgians.

LATER

Paris, 18th.—It is asserted that the second treaty of peace will be signed to-morrow, the decision of the King of the Belgians on the debt of Lombardy having reached Zurich.

London, 19th.—The *Post* has a dispatch from Paris, dated last night, stating that three distinct instruments will be signed at Zurich; the treaty between France and Sardinia will be signed in a day or two; the triptiate treaty will be signed subsequently.

The *Times* of this morning states that the terms of the Zurich treaty are almost identical with those agreed to at Villa Franca and that peace, as one of the questions which disquiet Italy and Europe, seems settled.

The *Morning Post* says, that assuring its information to be correct, the further proposals concerning the questions left open, which it is intended to submit to the approach of the Congress, are of such a nature that the diplomatists at Zurich have only heaped up materials of fresh difficulties. England can and will take no part in any Congress, of which the first principle be not the recognition of the Romagnese and Tuscans, no less than the Modenese and Parmesan States, to self-government. The first cannon shot fired to force on the people of the Romagna, Modena and Tuscany any other rulers than the Italian Princes, in whom they so fondly put their trust, will be the signal of a conflict as deadly as the one just brought to a close.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Eastern continued at Holyhead. Prince Albert visited her on the 17th, during the sojourn of the Royal family at Baagor, but the Queen did not go. It had been asserted that the vessel would sail for Portland, Maine, on or about the 28th of October, but it is semi-officially announced, that the directors had not come to any decision. A meeting was to be held on the 19th, and it was thought, that final arrangements would then be made. The *Times* correspondent on board, strongly advocates the postponement of the Atlantic trip till spring on account of the imperfect preparations and the consequent risk of failure.

The Prince of Wales had commenced his college studies at Cambridge.

The Earl of Westmoreland is dead.

Cabinet councils and meetings of ministers were being frequently held in London, in reference, it was presumed, to the Italian question.

The stock Exchange had been buoyant, at daily improving prices. Money was easy, and the supply very abundant.

The Latest.

London, Wednesday.—The *Daily News* City Article says: The tendency of the stock market is still to improve. Consols opened firmly, and Tuesday, a fresh rise of ¼ was obtained. A little dullness was occasioned in the afternoon, by the continued absence of response on the Paris Bourse, but consols closed ¼ higher than on Monday. The demand for money was moderate. In the open market, 2½ may be considered the nearest rate for the best bills having three months to run. No bullion operations at the Bank of England.

The *Times'* City Article says: The confirmation of the news of the signing of the peace treaty at Zurich, the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico, and, above all, the continued abundance of capital seeking investment, caused the English funds to open on Tuesday with increased firmness and subsequently to experience a further advance. Consols left off yesterday at 93¾ for money and a quarter. There was an increased demand for money on Tuesday, and the rate in the open market was fully 2¾ per cent. The foreign exchanges were generally steady. The British railway stocks were firm and advancing, but closed with a slight reaction.

The ship Dover Castle, from Melbourne, with gold dust to the amount of £332,000 and 100,000 in sovereigns, was off Plymouth last night.

FRANCE.

The report that France claims three hundred million francs, as indemnity for the war, from Piedmont, is pronounced unfounded. The French Government having made advances to Piedmont, both before and during the war, to the extent of 60,000 francs, in arms, provisions and money, now claims only a reimbursement of that sum.

Reports were again current of a probable change in the Ministry. The retirement of Walewski and the Duke of Padua were considered likely.

The Sardinian Minister of the Exterior, General Dabormida, was on a mission to Paris, and had interviews with the Emperor and Walewski.

Rear-Admiral Dupuy had left Paris for London, on a special mission.

It was said that the Minister of Public instruction had had stormy interviews with some of the ultra-montane prelates.

It was reported that the Archbishop at Bordeaux would so on visit Rome at the desire of the Emperor, to press upon the Pope the needs of reform.

The *Moniteur de la Flote* explains that the French Fleet will be sent to Morocco on account of the attitude assumed by England toward Spain, the English Fleet probably being intended to counterbalance its operations.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts the statement, that the Sultan had ordered the suspension of the works on the Suez Canal, but it is nevertheless asserted, that the work had been entirely discontinued.

It is asserted, that France will only recall her forces from Rome, when the form of government there renders their presence no longer necessary.

The Paris flour market had been heavy, but closed with a better demand firmer. Wheat had slightly declined.

Le Nord says, that the deputations of Parma and Tuscany had interviews with Napoleon on the 16th, and that the result was satisfactory, but the details are not given.

The Paris Bourse had been firm at an improvement, but closed flat and inactive on the 18th, at 69f. 75c. for rentes.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia had visited Genoa amidst much enthusiasm. While there he received the dowager Empress of Russia.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* states that on a representation, made by Sardinia, Austria had suspended the works at Rocca d' Orfo, and had notified her that the mines were blown up by mistake, expressing, at the same time, regret at the occurrence

Many fresh arrests were made at Parma, on account of the late assassination; tranquility prevailed.

A committee at Milan had been making attempts to revolutionize Venetia and the southern Tyrol, and these efforts to weaken the hold of Austria had not been entirely fruitless.

The Sardinian Government was seriously considering the expediency of fortifying Brescia, Lonata and Cremona